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Tax-Free Foundations and The Reece Committee

by **DAVID BROWN** | [CLEARNFO.com](http://clearnfo.com) | Dec 13, 2015

Norman Dodd

Below, you will find a fascinating interview with [Norman Dodd](#), chief investigator in 1953 for U.S. Congressman [B. Carroll Reece](#) Special Committee on Tax Exempt Foundations (commonly referred to as the [Reece Committee](#)). This interview will give you important insights into the inter-workings, thought-processes and public manipulation by the [Carnegie Foundation](#); how they and others paid to alter American history; and their systematic plans to bring the US into a war no one wanted by compromising the diplomatic machinery of this country with the goal of fundamentally altering the lives of Americans.

Of course the story goes much deeper and involves other Tax-Free and Exempt foundations like the [Rockefeller](#), [Guggenheim](#) and [Ford foundations](#); but this specific investigation provides a unique view into some of our history the compulsory education system has successfully hidden. If you dig deeper into these tax-free foundations you will discover that not only did they finesse us into wars, design our education system, manipulate and occult our history, but they also created our current [medical system](#). Like Kathryn (below) – who was shocked at what she found in the minutes of the Carnegie Foundation– most of us believe that these foundations are benign, philanthropic institutions because they have deep pockets and give freely to the likes of PBS and others. As it turns out this is only a PR ruse to hide their actual agenda; and in fact, this idea was hatched by the “*fathers of public relations*” [Edward Bernays](#) and [Ivy Lee](#) as a public relations stunt which has worked rather well since its inception. Enjoy this little snippet taken from the full text linked below, as Dodd pulls back the curtain of the ‘*Oz Foundation*’ just a bit, showing us the little men hiding behind the curtain, busy in their grand deception backed by truckloads of tax-exempt cash and the ill-gotten goodwill of the America people.

Dodd’s comments on the minutes of the Carnegie Foundation:

“On the arrival of that letter, Dr. Johnson, who was then President of the Carnegie Endowment, telephoned me and said, “Did you ever come up to New York?” I said, “Yes, I did, more or less each weekend.” And he said, “When you are next here, will you drop in and see us?” Which I did.

And again, on arrival, at the office of the Endowment, I found myself in the presence of Dr. Joseph Johnson, the President, who was the successor to Alger Hiss, two vice-presidents and their own counsel, a partner in the firm — a fellow by the name of Cromwell. And Dr. Johnson said (again after amenities), “Mr. Dodd, we have your letter. We can answer all those questions, but it would be a great deal of trouble. We have a counter-suggestion. Our counter-suggestion is that, if you can spare a member of your staff for two weeks, and send that member up to New York, we will give to that member a room in the library, and the minute books of this Foundation since its inception. And we think that, whatever you want to find out or that the Congress wants to find out, will be obvious from those minutes.”

Well, my first reaction was they had lost their minds. I had a pretty good idea of what those minutes would contain, but I realized that Dr. Johnson had only been in office two years, and the vice-presidents were relatively young men, and counsel also seemed to be a young man. I guessed that, probably, they had never read the minutes themselves.

*And so, I said that I had somebody and I would accept their offer. I went back to Washington, and I selected the member of my staff who had been a practicing attorney in Washington. She was on my staff to ensure I did not break any Congressional procedures or rules. In addition to that, she was unsympathetic to the purpose of the investigation. She was a level-headed and very reasonably brilliant, capable lady, and her attitude toward the investigation was this: **“What could possibly be wrong with foundations? They do so much good.”***

Well, in the face of that sincere conviction of Kathryn’s, I went out of my way not to prejudice her in any way, but I did explain to her that she couldn’t possibly cover fifty years of handwritten minutes in two weeks. So, she would have to do what we call “spot reading.” I blocked out certain periods of time to concentrate on. Off she went — to New York. She came back at the end of two weeks, with the following recorded on dictaphone belts.

*We are now at the year nineteen hundred and eight, which was the year that the Carnegie Foundation began operations. And, in that year, the trustees meeting, for the first time, raised a specific question, which they discussed throughout the balance of the year, in a very learned fashion. And the question is this: **Is there any means known more effective than war, assuming you wish to alter the life of an entire people? And they conclude that, no more effective means to that end is known to humanity, than war.** So then, in 1909, they raise the second question, and discuss it, namely, **how do we involve the United States in a war?***

Well, I doubt, at that time, if there was any subject more removed from the thinking of most of the People of this country, than its involvement in a war. There were intermittent shows in the Balkans, but I doubt very much if many people even knew where the Balkans were. And finally, they answer that question as follows: we must control the State Department.

*And then, that very naturally raises the question of how do we do that? They answer it by saying, **we must take over and control the diplomatic machinery of this country and, finally, they resolve to aim at that as an objective. Then, time passes, and we are eventually in a war, which would be World War I.** At that time, they record on their minutes a shocking report in which **they dispatch to President Wilson a telegram cautioning him to see that the war does not end too quickly.** And finally, of course, the war is*

over.

*At that time, their interest shifts over to preventing what they call a reversion of life in the United States to what it was prior to 1914, when World War I broke out. At that point, they come to the conclusion that, to prevent a reversion, **we must control education in the United States**. And they realize that is a pretty big task. To them it is too big for them alone.*

So they approach the Rockefeller Foundation with a suggestion: that portion of education which could be considered domestic should be handled by the Rockefeller Foundation, and that portion which is international should be handled by the Endowment.

*They then decide that the key to the success of these two operations lay in the alteration of the teaching of American History. So, they approach four of the then most prominent teachers of American History in the country — people like Charles and Mary Byrd. Their suggestion to them is this, **"Will they alter the manner in which they present their subject"** And, they get turned down, flatly.*

*So, they then decide that it is necessary for them to do as they say, i.e. **"build our own stable of historians."** Then, they approach the Guggenheim Foundation, which specializes in fellowships, and say "When we find young men in the process of studying for doctorates in the field of American History, and we feel that they are the right caliber, will you grant them fellowships on our say so? And the answer is, "Yes."*

So, under that condition, eventually they assemble twenty (20), and they take these twenty potential teachers of American History to London. There, they are briefed in what is expected of them — when, as, and if they secure appointments in keeping with the doctorates they will have earned.

***That group of twenty historians ultimately becomes the nucleus of the American Historical Association.** And then, toward the end of the 1920's, the Endowment grants to the [American Historical Association](#) four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000) for a study of our history in a manner which points to what this country look forward to, in the future."*

NOTE: [Emphasis in bold above mine.] See full text of interview below.

REFERENCE NFO:

- **Full Text of interview:** ["Transcript of Norman Dodd Interview"](#) Concerning the Reece Committee's Investigation of Tax-Free Foundations. 1982 A.D. with G. Edward Griffin
- [Carnegie Foundation](#)
- [United States House Select Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations and Comparable Organizations](#)

Video of the Norman Dodd Interview...

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